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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1946.

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Chinese
Official's
Views On
The Riots

Commenting on the disorders which broke out again on Monday in Kowloon, the spokesman of the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi stated yesterday. "It is truly regrettable that any such disorders should have occurred."

The spokesman emphasised that irrespective of the cause which led to the disorders "it must be realised that no good purposes will be served through actions which are detrimental to the general stability of the local community."

He appealed to the local Chinese populace to maintain order, and further stressed that unless they assume a calmer attitude it will be difficult to achieve a lawful settlement of the present incident.

The spokesman concluded: "Unpleasantness can be avoided only by refusal to act on the impulse of the moment. All rights of the local Chinese populace will be looked after and lawfully protected but they themselves must be law-abiding."

Gourlay Pleads
Not Guilty

Cairo, Oct. 29.

The court-martial said to be unique in British military history entered its second day here today when proceedings against Lieutenant Kenneth Gourlay, R.A.C., were resumed.

Gourlay, who faces charges of libel, was said to have published defamatory matter concerning the Sixth British Airborne Division (now in Palestine) and the Chief Secretary and members of the Government and administration of Palestine, contained in a letter to the Army mail newspaper, *Citadel Courier of Cairo*.

For the defence, it was stated that the paper had asked for suggestions for a solution of the Palestine problem and that the article "had received the sanction of headquarters." Gourlay pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Farewell To
Mr. SANSON

The prize-giving ceremony of the Police Training School will also combine a farewell party to Police Commissioner G. H. Sansom, who is expected to leave on retirement in November.

Guests of honour being invited to the function at Stanley this evening include Sir Mark and Lady Young, Chief Justice Sir Henry Blackall and Mr. E. H. Williams.

Alleged Soviet Spy
Held For Trial

Stuttgart, Oct. 29.

Walther Kazmirek, arrested several months ago on suspicion of being the ringleader of a Soviet sponsored espionage group in the American zone, will go on trial within two weeks, but on charges which do not mention Russia or espionage.

The United States Military Government Office said that the trial would be private, "to safeguard the identity of Army officers who conducted the investigation."

Kazmirek is charged, the Mil-

itary Government said, with:

1. Promoting and attending an unauthorized gathering.

2. Conduct hostile to one of the United Nations by using contemptuous and disrespectful words toward a branch of the United States Army.

3. Attempting to corrupt a person acting under authority of the Allied forces by requesting him to remove, mutilate or falsify records of the Military Government.

Kazmirek was one of 15 persons arrested simultaneously as members of what the United States Army authorities described at the time as a clandestine Russian-born organization known as the "Free Germany" Committee. It was learned on August 14 that 14 of the arrested persons, all except Kazmirek, had been released, apparently for lack of evidence.

Associated Press.

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HONG KONG WAR SERVICES ASSISTANCE FUND

Proposed Aid To Dependents Of Those Who Died In Battle Of 1941
No Distinctions To Be Made

ADRIFT OFF WALMER

Walmer, Oct. 28.
After a night-long search for two men reported adrift in the Channel in a small racing boat, the Walmer life-boat was re-launched about nine o'clock this morning. When a smallrowing boat was sent in the Straits off St. Margaret's Bay. The boat contained the men who were waving their arms weakly and flying pieces of rag as signals. The boat was carried away last night by a strong wind and tide.

The men had intended going only for a short trip. Constabulary and others searched the beaches for them during the night.

P.T. Boats Adrift Off Hong Kong

H.M.S. Whitesand Bay, R.N. escort vessel, was ordered to sea at 1 a.m. yesterday and steamed at full speed to the assistance of a small supply ship with three P.T. boats in tow, drifting helplessly in a position approximately 300 miles S.E. of Hong Kong.

The 200 ton supply ship, F94 and the P.T. boats left Manila for Hong Kong at midnight on Oct. 16, after which nothing more was heard of them. It was at first presumed that their wireless might have broken down, but as the silence continued, the naval authorities were informed last Saturday morning. The Navy took immediate action by ordering all ships in the area of the track to make a search, and, at noon on Sunday, a Dakota aircraft was despatched, which returned having sighted nothing.

Anxiety was lulled, however, when at 6 p.m. on Monday evening a signal was at last received from F94 giving her position, and stating that she and her charges were in no immediate danger. It transpired that F94 had developed a leak, and water had percolated into the oil-fuel, rendering her engines useless.

H.M.S. Whitesand Bay was expected to make contact with the crippled vessel by last evening when she hopes to be able to take them in tow, and bring them to Hong Kong.

"P. T. boats" are the U.S. Navy's equivalent to the Royal Navy Torpedo Boats.

Proposals to establish a Fund, out of which provision can be made, without distinction of class or nationality, to assist the dependents of persons who died or were incapacitated as the result of participation in the defence of Hong Kong in December, 1941, were announced yesterday.

Part of the Fund will be financed out of the revenues of the Colony and part from voluntary subscriptions.

The project has been outlined in the form of an Ordinance for the Establishment and Administration of a Hong Kong War Services Assistance Fund.

The more important clauses in the Ordinance are as follows:

The Fund shall consist of such voluntary contributions as may be made thereto and such appropriations thereto (if any) as may from time to time be deemed desirable by the Legislative Council together with such additions, or accumulations, as, may be made and accrue thereto, and together with any investment from time to time representing the same of any of them and together also with the interest and income derived from any such investment.

Objects Of The Fund

The objects of the Fund shall be as follows:

(a) Without distinction of class or nationality, to provide for the maintenance, education, benefit or advancement of the widow, wife or children of any such member, as the case may be, of any officer or member of any force, corps, unit or other organisation specified in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the widow, wife or children of any such member, as the case may be.

The Fund shall be administered by a Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") the Chairman and other members of which shall be appointed by the Governor. The Committee shall consist of such members, not less than five in all, as the Governor shall direct.

No Priorities

None of the foregoing objects shall be deemed to have in law or equity any priority one over the other nor shall any rateable appropriation of the Fund to such

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

all or any of the benefits which, under the provisions of this Ordinance, might be extended to any officer or member of any force, corps, unit or other organisation specified in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the widow, wife or children of any such member, as the case may be.

The Fund shall be administered by a Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") the Chairman and other members of which shall be appointed by the Governor. The Committee shall consist of such members, not less than five in all, as the Governor shall direct.

George Cross For J.A. Fraser

London, Oct. 30.

Not all the barbaric tortures that even the Japanese could devise were able to break the gallant spirit of John Alexander Fraser, Assistant Attorney-General in Hongkong before the invasion, who, it was announced last night, has been posthumously awarded the George Cross.

The Japanese wanted Fraser to talk and give even a hint of how he had organised escapes from the notorious Stanley (Hongkong) civilian internment camp.

But Fraser, who had been the brains of these escapes, who had set up a secret radio in camp and who had sent to the outside vital information, steadfastly refused to utter a single word.

Fraser ran the risk in many other dangerous activities and it was Fraser again who stood up to such severe and prolonged torture that he even surprised the Japanese themselves and was the talk of the camp guards.

Finally, unable to break his spirit, the Japanese executed him.

The official citation says:

"His outstanding courage and endurance was a source of very real inspiration to others. There can be no doubt that the lives of those whom the Japanese were trying to implicate were saved by his magnificent conduct."—Reuter.

Homes And Orphanages

(b) To provide assistance to any officer or member of the organisations specified in paragraph (a) of this section who served therein between the aforesaid dates and by reason of wounds received in action, injuries or hardships sustained during such service or captivity as aforesaid, or illness or contraction of which was specifically attributable to such service or captivity as aforesaid either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

(c) To establish and maintain any such homes, orphanages or other institutions as may be conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects;

(d) without distinction of class or nationality to provide and endow scholarships for any children whose maintenance, education, benefit or advancement provision may lawfully be made under the provisions of this Ordinance;

(e) to do all other such lawful things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

The Unmarried Mother

In this Ordinance the expression "child" includes a child not born in wedlock and the expression "wife" includes the mother of any such child and the expression "widow" shall be construed accordingly.

The Nationalists severed the Communists' overland route between North China and Manchuria at their victorious North China offensive, which culminated in the capture of Kalgan.

Control Of Coast

The Nationalists, striking

peninsula. They advanced to beyond Chuantch, 90 miles from Dairen.

Although the Communists held

all of the northern Shantung coast, once the Nationalists

have taken Chefoo, they cer-

tainly will go after the other

seaport towns. Government

sources said that the capture of

Chefoo appeared imminent.

Complications?

The Communists began using

the sea route from Shantung

to Manchuria as soon as the

Japanese surrendered. They

admitted to transporting most

of the 250,000 troops now in

Manchuria in junks across the

Yellow Sea. Since then, they

have been shuttling troops,

labourers and supplies between

Chefoo and the south Manchu-

rian coast.

The capture of Dairen, which

is only 30 miles from Soviet

occupied Port Arthur, would

probably pose international com-

plications.

Although the Russians an-

nounced last Spring that they

had evacuated Dairen, travellers

to Kwantung peninsula said

it is full of Russians.

Neutral observers questioned

whether the Chinese Com-

munists or the Russians con-

trolled the city, which is in

extended to be an open port.

Associated Press.

Gen. Tu Caught The Communists Napping

(By Tom Masterson)

Peiping, Oct. 29.

General Tu Yu-ming, commander of the Govern-

ment armies in Manchuria and one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's most capable mili-

tary leaders, turned out the biggest surprise

thus far in China's civil war when he launched

an offensive against Dairen.

While almost everyone, even the Communists,

had expected Tu Yu-ming to resume his

northward advance toward Communist-held

Harbin in Central Manchuria, Tu sent his

armies southward and caught the Communists

napping.

The Nationalists severed the

Communists' overland route be-

tween North China and Man-

churia at their victorious

North China offensive, which culminated

in the capture of Kalgan.

—Associated Press.

Wrong Words For The Right Things

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Oct. 29.

Public Health Officers have been urged by Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, a City College of New

York psychologist, to abandon the use of technical terms and beware of a "medical god-complex" in dealing with people in medical

matters.

Speaking at the National Conference on Local health units at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health, Dr. Overstreet declared: "Scientific specialists are subject to a peculiar occupational disease when it comes to the use of words. It is the disease of per-

sonality using the wrong words to say the right thing."

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Oct. 29.

Public Health Officers have been urged

One Man Who Doesn't Want A Demob.

After 25 years service in the R.A.F., Warrant Officer Herbert Albert Shrubsole of Caterham, Surrey, now in Hong Kong, has extended his service for another 4 years.

"I wish," said he, "that it could be for another 25."

Life for W.O. Shrubsole has not represented the same old common round, or common task. It has ranged from the U.K. to Iraq, and Egypt, to India and back to the U.K. and then to Hong Kong.

Actually, he was destined for Japan with Tiger Force but the Japs must have got the information because they gave in when he was on the high seas. Proud possessor of the much coveted Golden Bullet, forerunner of the present Air Gunner's brevet, W.O. Shrubsole has vivid memories of the days when, as a gunner, on de Havilland 9 A's, he used to patrol, ever on the alert, for cattle-raisers and marauding bands.

Later he flew in Bristol 2 seater fighters armed with 4 oz. incendiary bombs, salutary lessons to outlaws who persisted in their depredations.

His pilot in those days was the famous F/Lt. Kinkhead who, it will be remembered, died to death in the Solent when training with the Schneider Trophy Team in 1927.

W.O. Shrubsole dismisses his adventures with a shrug of the shoulders. "Well," he says, "it was something to do!" His only regret is that his wife is a semi-invalid and unable to accompany him on his travels. At the age of 44 W.O. Shrubsole is now as fit as the majority of men only half his age and finds it impossible to believe that anyone can really live a sedentary life and enjoy it.

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The Asia Co. Queen Victoria Street.
The Lily C. Wyndham Street.
Sui-Yick Des Voeux Road.
Tung Lee Des Voeux Road.
Tung K. Wo Rd. Happy Valley.
Lane's Wyndham Building.

Case For The Crown Opens Against W. J. Carroll

FOOD AND FUEL COSTS

Food & Fuel Costs for the week ending Oct. 25, as follows:	
Rice, Flour & Peas	7.2 catties
Vegetable	1.0
Salt	2
Oil	7
Tea	2
Salt Fish	3
Fish	4
Pork	3
Pineapple	10.0
Beef Cuts, 14 pieces	7.000
Total	312.500

The cross-examination of a Crown witness was deferred by the Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada, who is defending W. A. Carroll, charged on two counts under the Defence Regulations, when the case came up for hearing before the Puisne Judge, Mr. E. H. Williams, yesterday.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. M. da Silva and Mr. d'Almada is instructed by Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remond.

Carroll is charged under the Defence Regulations with assisting the enemy by serving as a member of the Military Investigation Bureau of the Japanese army between Dec. 28, 1941 and February, 1945 and with acting as procurer of supplies for the Japanese and the purchase of various kinds of metals, chemicals and radio parts.

In his opening address Mr. Silva said in part:—

"Evidence will be presented that William Joseph Carroll was, for many years before December, 1941, residing in Hong Kong.

"Evidence will again be adduced that pre-war, Carroll had extensive financial contacts and businesses with various Japanese. It is to be emphasized that these pre-war contacts do not constitute an offence, but various Japanese persons, who constituted these contacts, figured later in Carroll's activities during the Japanese occupation period.

"In any event, at the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1941, the British Authorities arrested Carroll and placed him in custody. He was released from such custody on the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese authorities.

"As an indication of Carroll's frame of mind, which is, of course, the most important fact in this case, evidence will be adduced that very shortly after Dec. 25, 1941, Carroll was seen with an armband in the company of Japanese officers, who visited the lobby of the Hong Kong Hotel and there, he pointed out to the Japanese officers a certain Chinese, who was then taken away under arrest.

"Some time thereafter, we come to the activities, which constitute, as the Crown alleges, the first count in this indictment.

"The evidence for the Crown will disclose that Carroll had early on joined a Japanese bureau called the Military Investigation Bureau, having liaison with the notorious Japanese Gendarmerie.

"The Crown is unable to produce evidence to show exactly what Carroll's activities were in that bureau, but is able to adduce evidence that that bureau was constituted and formed with a view to aiding the Japanese war effort.

"As and when and if he does say that, the Crown will remind you that the evidence in support of the Crown case did not come from Carroll's enemies. They

came from his friends and associates—his Japanese associates, his clerks and helpers; his officers—persons with no motive of enmity towards Carroll—on the contrary, persons who had every reason in the world to think kindly of Carroll.

"You will be reminded that those persons tell, possibly with a certain amount of reluctance that he did supply these forms of materials; that it was universally known to all and sundry, coolies, office boys, tallowmen, brokers and the general public of Hong Kong that the Bing Cheong Hong were obtaining these supplies for the Japanese Navy, to wit, for the Japanese war effort; that these goods were taken delivery of in Japanese navy trucks with the navy insignia thereon—the anchor—that these goods went to the Japanese Navy godown; that Carroll had on several occasions spoken to his knowledge of these materials being intended for the Navy; that he had been so told and on occasions had informed that his samples had been rejected by that same Navy."

Search For Plans

"One of the witnesses for the Crown will tell you that one of his earliest duties as a gendarmerie liaison officer to the said Bureau was that of an assiduous search for plans and maps of the Southern Regions of Asia. He will tell you that these plans and maps were required because the Japanese did not know enough of these Southern Regions and required the re-introduction of acoustics planning in the Colony.

The new Commanding Officer of the R.A.F. Kal Tak, is Group-Captain E. A. Jones who formerly held the appointment of Group-Captain (Operations), Air Command, S. E. Asia.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

American military government for Germany announced today that widespread secret investigations of alleged black market dealings and trading with the enemy by American personnel have been conducted during the last four months. It said that 12 to 15 persons are implicated. —Associated Press.

Mr. Arthur May said that he gave evidence that he was accused before the war and that he was accused had dealings with Japanese firms before 1941.

Mr. Arthur May said that he went to Carroll's office in Windsor House and there accused spoke to him about obtaining ore for the Japanese.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leo d'Almada, witness said that he worked under Dr. Selwyn-Clarke in the early days of the occupation looking after the water and electrical installations of the Hospitals. He knew two Japanese, Ikeda and Hidaka, who worked in Windsor House. He had fixed electrical installations at their houses. He drew rations for himself and his workers from Windsor House.

Nakemoto Neichi gave similar evidence as in the Lower Court stating that Carroll was a broker for the Bing Cheong Hong who was the agents for the Man Wo, who supplied material to the Naval Department. Witness had a certificate chopped by Man Wo and counter-chopped by the Naval Department while Carroll had a different certificate which was only chopped by the Man Wo firm. Carroll was a broker. The certificates were necessary as the removal and purchase of certain materials was forbidden by proclamation.

Worked For Carroll

Ng. Chi said that he had been in the service of accused for 15 years before the war and after the fall of Hong Kong he had a coffee stall. In July, 1942, he was asked to work for Carroll in the office. His duties included the taking of delivery of goods arrived in the office and the delivery of goods to the Bing Cheong Hong or the Man Wo godown. Goods were taken in a Naval truck. Receipts were given for goods delivered. He remained in the service of Carroll till near the end of the war.

Cross-examination of the witness was deferred and the case adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Case For The Crown Opens Against W. J. Carroll

A.O.C.-In-C. Leaves

Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, India, has relinquished his appointment and is returning to the U.K. The name of the A.O.C.-in-C's successor will be announced shortly.

In a farewell message to all ranks of the Air Forces in India the Air Marshal said:—

"On this, the eve of my departure from India, I wish to thank you all for your whole-hearted support during the period I have been A.O.C. in Chief, India. The Royal Indian Air Force, which achieved

notable success in World War II is growing rapidly in stature and the time is coming when it will be completely independent of its sister service the R.A.F. but only by all ranks, over a long period, can the

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Calcutta Clashes

Calcutta, Oct. 29. Hand to hand clashes, stabbing and acid throwing marked Hindu-Moslem communal clashes here yesterday as at least 18 died. Seven were killed in a street battle in south Calcutta while disturbances were also reported in central, east and north Calcutta.

Government sources said that 57 homemade bombs were discovered in a north Calcutta raid, and that 22 persons suffered stab wounds throughout the city.

Three cases of acid throwing in north and east Calcutta resulted in eight being burned and 16 arrested, police said.

Train and taxi transportation remained at a standstill as workers refused to resume work until assured of adequate protection. Suburban railway trains were reported not operating because of depleted staffs.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcels Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Swatow (Sandwich) 10 a.m.

Straits and Ryukyu (Sampan) 10 a.m.

Pakhoi and Haiphong (Empire Park) 10 a.m.

Sandakan B.N.B. (Kwaisang) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Deebank) 10 a.m.

Airmail for Saigon (Canton, Delhi and London) (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (B.O.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shukki (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Kongmou (Kwan Lui) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sal On) 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31

Macao, Tsinshan and Shukki (Kwong Sai) 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung (Empire Labrador) 10 a.m.

Salon (Prono) 10 a.m.

Straits (Lyon) 10 a.m.

Sandakan, Macassar, Sourabaya and Batavia (Tisadane) 10 a.m.

Straits and Calcutta (Kutang) (Par.) 11.30 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.

Shanghai (Poyang) 2 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Faiyang) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsinshan and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Fochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Kongmou (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shukki (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1

Amoy (Tjitalangka) 10 a.m.

Manila P.I. (Haleka) 10 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Bonaventure) (Par.) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.30 a.m.

(Ord.) 10 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Haiyang) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2

Australia via Sydney (Yochow) (Par.) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.30 a.m.

(Ord.) 10 a.m.

Bangkok (Wosang) 10 a.m.

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

VICTOR SAYS HE HEARD ARCELLI USE THREATS

That he heard Arculli saying to Murphy in the cell "You British bastard. Do you think you will win the war?" was stated by Denis Victor, manager of the Lido Cafe before Sir Henry Blackett, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when testifying for the Crown at the resumed hearing of the trial of Fakir Mohammed Arculli, journalist, on charges of collaboration.

Arculli had pleaded not guilty through Mr. A. P. Rajah to all the seven charges of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations.

Victor said he had known Arculli for 12 years and used to help him financially before the war. On Dec. 7, 1944, witness was arrested by the Japanese and taken to the Happy Valley Gendarmerie, where he was detained until his release on Feb. 5, 1946.

Witness was put in a cell opposite Arculli and next to Dr. Tseng (who had already given evidence). The day following his arrest, witness heard Dr. Tseng saying to him: "Victor, I'm sorry, I think you are here on my account." Accused was in the opposite cell and had apparently heard this. Later accused advised him to speak against Dr. Tseng.

On Dec. 16, witness was interrogated by Sergeant Kawamoto, through interpreter Takemoto speaking in English to accused: "I want you to go in there and bring this man down even if you have to kill him. I'm giving you authority to pay him fine."

To Mr. Rajah, witness said he heard accused was also arrested by the Japanese on May 8, 1945 with other Indians.

As he did not give in to the water torture, during which accused and Murphy came into the room, and both accused him of giving out war news, Arculli said to witness: "Come on, Victor. Why don't you speak the truth? You were at the corner of the Blue Bird Cafe giving us war news." Witness said he did not give in.

Set On By Dogs

After the fall of Hong Kong to the Japanese, witness said he deceived the Japanese and obtained Abyssinian papers.

Witness denied Mr. Rajah's suggestion that he had exaggerated his account.

Ho Ching-ying testified that he knew accused through business since the beginning of 1944. On Dec. 7, 1944, he was arrested for being a spy suspect working for the British Consulate in Macao, and taken to the Happy Valley Gendarmerie.

Witness was then taken to the "condemned" cell, occupied also by Arculli and Murphy, who was in a dying condition. To his surprise, he heard Hirayama saying in English to Arculli and Murphy: "There you are, boys, refresh Mr. Victor's memory, I leave it to you."

The same afternoon, witness said, accused was taken away from the cell but on returning placed a piece of paper and a pencil and asked witness to sign a prepared statement admitting that he had possessed at least one short wave radio. Accused said to witness: "We believe you, but the Japs won't. My uncle did the same thing and was given six months only. If you do the same, I promise you, you won't get more than six months and perhaps only a small fine."

Complained

Victor said he then complained to Murphy and Arculli and asked them why they were lying to get him into trouble. As a result, Murphy and Arculli had a hot argument during which Arculli took off his jacket and wanted to strike Murphy, but witness interfered because Murphy was dying. Accused said to Murphy: "You British bastard. Do you think you will win the war?"

"JANE"



Neighbourhood Sensation

DOMINICAN RIOTS

Miami, Oct. 29.

The "Miami Herald" today published a despatch from Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic (Santa Domingo) reporting that "armed Communists" began a wave of rioting on Saturday night.

In the early afternoon they distributed knives, machetes and clubs and at 10 p.m. local time they attacked foreigners and unarmed citizens, the report said.—Reuter.

had possessed transmitting sets was not true.

During his detention, witness said he saw accused being taken out perhaps every other day and return with clean clothing and clean shaven.

Further evidence that accused was well dressed and clean shaven during detention by the Gendarmerie was given by W. A. Shea and Ip Ping.

Rahmet Khan, chief Indian warden at Stanley, testified that Arculli was imprisoned at Stanley between July 17, 1943 and June 18, 1944. Witness said he remembered reading a letter written by accused to a friend, asking for money to pay his fine.

To Mr. Rajah, witness said he heard accused was also arrested by the Japanese on May 8, 1945 with other Indians.

"I Heard....."

Mr. Rajah: Do you know why Arculli was arrested on this occasion?—I heard.

At this stage, Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, raised a strong objection to witness' telling what he had heard:

Mr. Rajah voluntarily dropped the question.

The last witness called was D. Xavier, who was a political prisoner at Stanley between June 30, 1943, and Dec. 5, 1944. In March, 1944, witness said he was shown by a Japanese prisoner a paper with the name of his friend, Hardy, containing a scheme of escape from the jail.

Mr. Rajah objected to evidence of facts not within the dates laid down in the charges.

Mr. Lonsdale said the Crown was merely trying Arculli's state of mind:

His Lordship overruled Mr. Rajah's objection.

Continuing, Xavier said that he recognised the handwriting as Arculli's.

The case will be continued this morning.

Witness said he asked Arculli why he wanted to involve witness in trouble since witness had done him no wrong. Arculli replied: "I could not help it because I could not bear the suffering."

I Saw You

In Jan. 1945, witness said, he was again questioned by the Japanese. On this occasion, witness alleged, Arculli said to him: "Mr. Ho, you had better tell of all our conversation otherwise you will be severely tortured. I saw you personally taking a man to the basement of No. 1, Wellington Street to repair a transmitting set. You asked me to look for a house in Blue Pool Road to substitute the one in Wellington Street, which was too wet for transmitting set."

To His Lordship, witness said that Arculli's allegation that he

Associated Press.

The Union Waterboat Company, Limited

Rome, Oct. 29.

Fascist propaganda leaflets were thrown in several Rome cinemas and a bomb was placed on a window sill of the Chamber of Deputies Sunday night as Fascists observed the anniversary of the Blackshirt "March on Rome" 24 years ago.

Police seized several youthful

suspects and arrested an ex-

general of the "Fascist Militia"

charged with attempting to re-

organize Fascist cells following

his recent release from prison under the "amnesty" of the Republic.

A Naples dispatch said that

bombs wrapped in black

Fascist flags were found in various parts

of the city last night and that

massive extolling Fascist

were posted in the central streets.

Associated Press.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club

Notice to Members

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THE HAWKER PROBLEM

The promptitude of the police in putting on trial the constable who was concerned in the incident which, directly or indirectly, led to the death of Kowloon hawkers, should restore perspective. A full public inquiry into all the circumstances thereby guaranteed, and right-thinking citizens will rest satisfied that justice will be done. They will likewise approve the strictest measures to prevent any further such disturbances of the peace as occurred on Saturday an on Monday, following the funeral of the unfortunate hawkers. In this matter, parents have considerable responsibility. Most of the stone-throwing of both days was the work of juveniles, young street urchins whom it is perhaps too much to expect that they should know better. But if parents will not, cannot keep them under control, the duty must fall upon the police. The initiation of court proceedings should, of course, be in full feeling and remove the sources of encouragement to further hooliganism. We feel confident that the good sense of the Chinese community will prevail.

The incident, meanwhile, points the danger about which we expressed some anxiety last week inherent in the proposed legislation to treat arbitrarily of the hawkers problem. The number of persons who rely upon hawking to obtain a livelihood to themselves and their families has been variously estimated, but it is fair to assume that families included between 300,000 and 400,000 persons eke out an existence from the rewards of hawking. The trade constitutes Hong Kong's biggest "industry." The system is admittedly full of the most unsatisfactory features and the danger to the community's health, should a serious outbreak of typhoid or dysentery or cholera develop, is very real. It is urgently necessary, from a sanitary and medical point of view, that some measure of control be exercised. One of the difficulties is to convince those who patronise unlicensed hawkers of the potential menace, and this is not rendered any the easier by the heavy concentration of population which has produced a situation where many persons are without cooking facilities and cannot afford restaurant or tea-house prices. Danger or not, they have to eat and, to that extent, some of the hawkers must be regarded as performing a public service. In supporting the proposed measure authorising powers of seizure and confiscation of the stock-in-trade of unlicensed food hawkers, the Hon. Mr. G. E. Strickland, Attorney General, gave certain assurances of timely warning and careful selection of the officers entrusted with administration of such powers. A benevolent approach to arbitrary action sounds to us, nevertheless, rather like a contradiction in terms. In my event, the real point at issue is whether or not a stage has been reached justifying departure from the ordinary rule of law. Whether, indeed, a policy relying on the normal rules of procedure, by slowing up the process of eliminating the hawker nuisance would not, under existing economic circumstances, be at advantage.

The Male Wardrobe
The solution is nearer or one urgent problem in connection with those same husbands, it has nothing to do with the emotional issues with which the films have been dealing; it's the news that the amount of suit material available for men's clothing is to be increased—an angle with which no film ever deals, but which probably has quite an effect on a family's emotional barometer. Many a man, coming home from the war, has found his pre-war suits useless, even if they survived his wife's foresight that told her she might as well forestall the moths and have the suit "made over" to extend her own cupboard ration.

"Men have got a notion that women are under their feet, that they can tread on them and make them drudges and slaves for the doubtful privilege of sleeping with them. Getting a home of their own remains, of course, the main

Things Look Up For Housewives

As we housewives of Britain wait patiently in shipping and bus queues our conversation does not, as is usual, concern itself mainly with the weather but with potatoes. For these have suddenly become as elusive as the sunshine.

There must be a moral in this somewhere, for during the war we had potatoes enough and to spare. Few meals were served without them—they served as a basis for practically every dish, from cakes to fitters. Families began to regard them with a jaundiced eye. But, alas, we took them too much for granted, like many another blessing. Now that, for several good reasons, they are hard to come by, we ask ourselves sadly why we ever thought them dull and unappetising.

Some of us have been lucky in getting a can or two of the new dehydrated mashed potato just put on the market by a firm in Britain well known for its canned milk.

You take three tablespoonsfuls, stir into half-a-pint of water off the boil—and behold mashed potatoes for two. A child could do it—in fact, it is rather like making a mud pie. But the results are extraordinarily good. As a friend said, "It tastes more like potato than potatoes do." Inevitably the demand is greater at present than the supply—the reason being the shortage of cans.

Few Complaints

However, on the whole few people complain—we are very conscious of what we have to be thankful for. The Victory Parade hammered that lesson home, among others. Besides, another delectable eatable has appeared: Apples are here. We look back in amazement to those pre-war days when our schoolboy sons used to eat apples practically without stopping just to ward off the pangs of between-meals hunger, from which all growing boys suffer. To-day, the arrival of these cargoes makes news. Australia and New Zealand have sent them over, blessed them. Soon we'll have oranges from South Africa, and lemons from Brazil—so much to each ration book, and carefully portioned out between different parts of the country.

News like this make the housewife's eyes gleam; so does a little item in the papers which says there is five times the electrical equipment in the shops than there was last year. That means five times the hope there was of an electric iron, an electric fire, an electric kettle—or whatever else the heart is set on.

Since flying began, there has always seemed something glamorous about the words "test pilot." For years, writers and film producers have sold the idea that the job requires little else but good looks, combined with recklessness and slap-happy flying.

Like many other preconceived notions, the truth is very different. Test flying, it is true, requires an experienced pilot but he must possess other qualities as well. Some of these are: patience, a sound knowledge of engineering, and a background of advanced mathematics. Before the war, anyone selected to be a test pilot was expected to pick these things up as he went along. However with the rapid progress of aeronautics, this became more and more difficult, and in March, 1943, the first R.A.F. test pilots' school was started at Boscombe Down. That was the beginning.

Since then, the Empire Test Pilots' School—now moved to Cranfield in Bedfordshire—has become a permanent part of the R.A.F. organisation. From it emerges a stream of qualified test pilots who go to aircraft factories and experimental establishments all over the world. Indeed, the school has become so well recognised that "The Times" aeronautical correspondent recently referred to it as "the university of flying."

Broadly speaking, the object of E.T.P.S. is to produce pilots who can fly any aircraft in any atmospheric conditions, all of which involve a great deal of intricate calculation. Few people realise how much toil lies behind that little notice on the instrument panel: "Best climbing speed: 120 knots."

From all this, it can be seen that to complete the course successfully, a pilot must possess several qualities. First, flying has to be of a high standard. Second, he requires inexhaustible patience. Third, he must have an enthusiasm for aeronautical knowledge. There are the usual training types—Moth, Harvard, Oxford and, in addition, a Grumman sailplane to provide experience in gliding. From a fitter's point of view, the pilot is one big headache.

Test flying is not, normally, an exciting business. The occasional news story which hits newspaper headlines is apt to overshadow the hours of patient taking experiment which go into the trials of every new machine. A test pilot's job requires a great deal of precision flying, and a careful note of what his instruments record under every conceivable condition. Even then, the task is not done. Performance figures obtained in the air have to be analysed and adjusted so that the final result shall be based on standard atmospheric conditions, all of which involve a great deal of intricate calculation.

Few people realise how much toil lies behind that little notice on the instrument panel: "Best climbing speed: 120 knots."

During the first term, instruction is given in the principles and practice of performance tests. The second term is concerned with handling tests. This doesn't sound much when you say it quickly, but when you say it quickly, it's the news that the amount of suit material available for men's clothing is to be increased—an angle with which no film ever deals, but which probably has quite an effect on a family's emotional barometer. Many a man, coming home from the war, has found his pre-war suits useless, even if they survived his wife's foresight that told her she might as well forestall the moths and have the suit "made over" to extend her own cupboard ration.

"Your wife does not belong to you, although somebody gave her to you once."

"Men have got a notion that women are under their feet, that they can tread on them and make them drudges and slaves for the doubtful privilege of sleeping with them."

Getting a home of their own remains, of course, the main

CARNIVAL



"Is my wife a back-seat driver! Yesterday she apologized for not helping me around a corner!"

By Dick Turner

A FEW USEFUL TIPS

By NAT. GUBBINS,
London "Sunday Express" Humorist

The usual flash and smell of sulphur warned me that Mr. Lucifer had called at the Nest after all these years.

He looked much the same, with his horns sticking through the rim of his neat bowler hat and his tail tucked carefully into the seat of his pin-striped trousers.

"Well, Mr. Gubbins," said Mr. Lucifer.

"Well, Mr. Lucifer?"

"And what's worrying poor Mr. Gubbins? Income tax?"

"That and other things, Mr. Lucifer."

"Such as what, Mr. Gubbins?"

"Well, Mr. Lucifer, you must admit that the world is in a rather worse condition than it was during the war."

"Oh, come, come, Mr. Gubbins. You must say that the world has been fighting for a particular way of life, and now the world is in hospital. Therefore, it is rather nervous, impatient, and irritable. You must wait for it to recover."

"I would gladly wait, Mr. Lucifer, if I thought there was any chance of real recovery."

"But I suspect that when the world is out of hospital it will be fighting again. I hope you are not responsible for the present conditions, Mr. Lucifer?"

"Me, Mr. Gubbins?"

"Where have you been lately, Mr. Lucifer?"

"Let me see, now, Mr. Gubbins. I have been to Palestine."

"Anywhere else, Mr. Lucifer?"

"I have visited a few friends in the Continent."

"For what purpose, Mr. Lucifer?"

"Surely one can visit friends, Mr. Gubbins. When my dear friend and pupil Adolf took his life I was almost friendless."

"Are you suggesting that you have adopted another pupil since the death of Adolf Hitler, Mr. Lucifer?"

"Well, not yet, Mr. Gubbins. But I'm always on the lookout."

"You must realise I am not here to do the world any good."

"I do realise it, Mr. Lucifer. Have you any friends over here?"

"Not many, Mr. Gubbins. In fact, I've hardly had an Englishman for a friend since Biscay Jeffreys."

"Then may I ask the purpose of your visit, Mr. Lucifer?"

"Why, to see you, of course, Mr. Lucifer."

"My dear Mr. Gubbins."

"And what do you imagine I can do for you, Mr. Lucifer?"

"You can advise your readers not to worry about Russia, Mr

ATTACKS ON BRITAIN IN U.N.O.

Objections To Troops In Egypt And Greece

"Grave Menace To Sovereignty"

Flushing, N.Y., Oct. 28.

The Egyptian delegate, Mahoud Hassan Pasha, strongly attacked the presence of British troops in Egypt when the General Assembly of the United Nations opened its session here today. "No peaceful nation should be submitted to coercion or penetration," he said.

"The United Nations Charter proclaims that the United Nations should safeguard the legitimate interests of all while maintaining the sovereignty and integrity of all nations. No nation had the right to possess special privileges outside its own territories and no peaceful nation should be submitted to coercion or penetration."

"The United Nations should make it unnecessary to have unilateral alliances and should render an armaments-free future."

"But often negotiations for the conclusion or renewal of all alliances take place under pressure—open or fact of armaments and military occupation."

"Egypt asks the United Nations to decide that no negotiation can be validly undertaken, or any agreement concluded, between sovereign nations so long as one exerts pressure on the other by the display, open or latent, of its forces."

Grave Menace

"The Egyptian delegation renews its declaration that occupation by foreign troops of territory of United Nations members constitutes a grave menace to members' sovereignty and is incompatible with the essential principles of the Charter."

"No foreign troops," he said, "should be authorized to remain in any territory without the formal approval of the sovereign people concerned. These troops have been used more than once to exert pressure on governments at the moment when economic and political negotiations were proceeding."

"Asking the United Nations to adopt laws governing such cases, Hassan Pasha said: "Such a nation, however large, would be able to put itself above the law either by right of the veto or other such means. To prepare for a future regime of equality we should begin immediately a gradual restraint of the veto right."

Imperialism Of Yesterday

"The absence of an international United Nations' force is regarded by Egypt and other smaller nations as regrettable, because it allows certain large powers to fill the vacuum with military occupation contrary to the United Nations' Charter. Such a vacuum offers the imperialism of yesterday a chance of being re-born against the wish of those nations."

"The Assembly should demand from the Military Staff Committee a time limit for the cessation of international armed forces."

In an obvious reference to Palestine, the Egyptian delegate declared: "Resettlement of refugees should in no case be imposed on sovereign nations, nor should anything be done against the aspirations and freely expressed desires of the population of certain regions."

Iron Curtain

Dr. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, raised the question of Spain, referred to by

The proposal which is still

Yard Ready For War On Crime

London, Oct. 28. The stage is set for a new battle against crime in Britain and the London Criminal Investigation Department's officers have been told that they must smash the highly organised gangs which have recently stolen jewels and clothing worth £100,000 in and around London.

There has been a steady decrease in crime in London despite the fact that the Metropolitan Police force is understaffed but the outbreak of jewel robberies has altered the situation.

There is no doubt that the world famous Scotland Yard means to break up the gangs responsible for these crimes. Scotland Yard does not think the robberies are the work of one gang. It is thought that a highly organised gang is operating in Central London and that at least four other gangs are working in outlying districts with their headquarters in suburbs and provincial towns.

It is also felt that the master mind behind the big robberies are receivers who are the product of the Black Market and that they are in touch with the five gangs on the one hand and Black Market channels on the other.

There is no evidence that dealers from the British and Allied forces are involved in the present wave of robberies and

CLEAR THE LINE!

New York, Oct. 28. A telephone operator, who excitedly called the police reported a receiver off the hook at a Milwaukee address, "and heavy breathing like someone in distress."

Police found the receiver unhooked in a bar—and heavy breathing coming from a horse munching oats beside the phone.

only at the discussion stage with the British delegation is that the General Assembly should recommend for adoption by the Security Council an unmistakable definition of what constitutes a "dispute" before the Security Council for application of the voting formula agreed on at Yalta. At present this formula prevents a great power from vetoing—and therefore from exercising its veto—when it is "party to the dispute."

By agreement, it is only necessary for a great power to declare that the "dispute" before the Security Council is a "situation" and not a "dispute" for it to retain its right of veto.—Reuter.

U.S. Attacked

Flushing, Oct. 29. Kuzma Kiselev, the White Russian Republic's Foreign Minister, attacked the presence of United States troops in China. He told the Assembly that American policy in China was not calculated to maintain peace in the Orient. He also attacked the presence of British troops in Greece, the Middle East and Indonesia.

Russia has, pending on the provisional agenda a request that the Assembly take up Russia's proposal of asking information on the number of Allied troops in alien non-enemy countries. Russia is expected to press it to the fullest before the Assembly.

Both White Russia and Poland vigorously defended the big power-veto-in-the-hot assembly debate following the strong New Zealand charges.

Eleven small countries are already on record in discussion demanding the elimination or modification of the veto system. Poland Foreign Minister Wincent Rzymowski declared that the people of his country "anxiously" watch "Chairman Mao's" tendencies of "revenge" being generated in certain parts of Germany.—Associated Press.

Frontier Gandhi Moans

Peshawar, Oct. 29. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known as the "Frontier Gandhi," told a large gathering of "Red Shirts" (his volunteer organisation) here that Britain's fear of Russia had led to Britain handing over to India a "mere semblance of power."

Meanwhile, the British delegation is working on a plan for a solution of the veto difficulties, which may shortly be submitted to the General Assembly. It was announced yesterday.

The proposal which is still

NO CHANGE IN SUDAN STATUS CONTEMPLATED

London, Oct. 28. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, stated in the House of Commons today that no change in the existing status and administration of the Sudan was contemplated. (On his return to Egypt from London the Egyptian Prime Minister was reported to have stated that it had definitely been decided to achieve unity between Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown).

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Conservative) asked if the statements attributed to the Egyptian Prime Minister were incorrect, and Mr. Attlee replied: "They seem to me to be partial and misleading, in so far as they seem to announce an agreement while these are purely preliminary conversations and nothing final was negotiated and in that respect I think Mr. Lyttelton is correct."

In his statement Mr. Attlee said: "I must emphasise in the first place that the exchanges of view which have taken place in London between Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Sidiq Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, were for application of the voting formula agreed on at Yalta. At present this formula prevents a great power from vetoing—and therefore from exercising its veto—when it is "party to the dispute."

By agreement, it is only necessary for a great power to declare

that the "dispute" before the Security Council is a "situation" and not a "dispute" for it to retain its right of veto.—Reuter.

WHO WOULDN'T?

London, Oct. 28. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, today hinted that the British Government might cut itself in on the world's largest diamond deposit which was discovered in Tanganyika recently by mining engineer John Thiburn Williamson.

Addressing an undergraduate meeting, the Cabinet Minister said he believed that any new mineral sources found in British colonies should be properly controlled and publicly exploited, and added that the African discovery might have a serious effect on the world market.

Mr. Creech-Jones said: "I want to get as much money as possible for the advancement of education, health, services and the special needs of the African people in Tanganyika. I have been very careful that anything I do does not destroy the value of diamonds in the market. Therefore, it may be a desirable thing that I should enter into the diamond racket."

The Minister did not elaborate his intentions toward the deposit which was estimated to be worth millions.—Associated Press.

Some Critics

Informed quarters here think that the essence of the understanding reached last week between the Egyptian Premier and the Foreign Secretary corresponds to the suggestion

that the "ambiguities" of the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, on which the present condominium in the Sudan is based, be removed.

This, according to expert sources here, can be held to admit implicitly, though not explicitly, that ultimate sovereignty over the Sudan rests with Egypt.

Warning all Indian leaders to be "watchful of the game" the British Government was playing to ruin India through the old policy of "divide and rule," he added: "The present orgy of lawlessness in this country is the creation of their hands."

"What we have got is a mere semblance of power and that too is due to the international situation and British fear of Russia and not to a change of heart on the part of the British."—Reuter.

British Credit In Berne Exhausted

(By June Bainbridge)

London, Oct. 28. The Swiss Government has requested earliest possible talks with the British Treasury about the Anglo-Swiss financial agreement of last March, a Treasury spokesman told Reuter today.

Swiss officials state the tourist trade has absorbed too much (£6,000,000) of the £10,000,000 credit granted to Britain under the March agreement.

German workers at Esslingen which is in the United States zone are staging a 30-minute strike tomorrow as a demonstration against the bomb attempt. The strike is being organised by the trade unions.

There were no casualties from the explosion, which was similar to attempts made against the courts ten days ago.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT GIVES WAY

London, Oct. 28. The Government yielded to a 16-nation preparatory commission meeting to draft a long-range international food programme. He said expansion in output for the masses is necessary if civilization is to survive.

The proposed board would have the power to set prices on certain farm products in world trade which threats to violate price fluctuations are noted.

Associated Press.

Free Passages To Malaya

London, Oct. 28. "It is probable that all who are eligible for free return passage to Malaya will be offered accommodation in ships returning before December," declared the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, answering question in the House of Commons today about free return passages to Malaya for planters and their wives.

"Where good reason can be shown for inability to accept any such offer, the question of providing free passage at a later date will receive sympathetic consideration, but refusal without adequate reason of accommodation offered will naturally entail forfeiture of claims to free passage," he said.

Sir Basil Neven Spence (Conservative) had asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that his decision that free return passage would not be available to planters and their wives returning to Malaya after Dec. 31, except in special circumstances approved by the Malayan Government, was causing great anxiety in those planters and their wives who had not yet been able to return because of their health, inability to find re-employment, or lack of accommodation.

He was asked whether he would give an assurance that this date would be extended in all reasonable cases.—Reuter.

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Minority Safeguards

London, Oct. 28. Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. Winston Churchill are to be asked by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of India's Scheduled Castes, now in London, whether the Cabinet Mission and the Government propose to exercise independent judgment upon the adequacy of safeguards for minorities in the new constitutional setup. This is one of the main questions which Dr. Ambedkar is posing for British political leaders in a voluminous memorandum with elaborate schedules of figures that he has prepared with the aim of showing that the constitutional proposals are unjust to the depressed classes.

Besides Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Richard Butler, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Samuel, Lord Scarbrough and other British political figures identified with the Indian question will be given copies of the document.—Reuter.

TRAINS HELD UP

Dacca, Oct. 28. A curfew was clamped down today on the disturbed areas of Dacca after mobs had held up two trains—both times by getting the alarm cord pulled from inside—and attacked the passengers.

Two were killed and six were injured in the attacks.—Reuter.

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M.V. ESCALANTE	Early Jan.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
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Japanese To Return
To Textile Trade

London, Oct. 28. Japanese competition in textiles abroad is not to be stifled. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, made this clear in the House of Commons today in reply to a question about the future of the Japanese textile industry.

The British Government, he said, is not of the opinion that it is practicable to reduce or eliminate Japanese competition in the export market by yet another surgical operation on those of her export industries which had no direct war potential.

While the Government hoped that Japan's economic recovery would be accompanied by the achievement of better labour standards and the elimination of artificial subsidies for exports, it could not afford to stifle Japanese competition in the export market by means which would merely impose on Britain a corresponding, if not greater, burden.

For the solution of our export problems," Sir Stafford said, "we must look rather to the efficiency of our own production and to greater total volume and increased flow of international trade in which all can effectively share."

Closing quotations: Adams Express 14%, Alaska Japans 6%, American Can 6%, American Smelting 50%, American Telephone 170, American Tobacco 81%, American Waterworks 14%, Anaconda Copper 35%, Aviation Corporation 6%, Baldwin Locomotive 18%, Barnsdale 23, Bendix Aviation 30%, Bethlehem Steel 92%, Boeing Aircraft 21%, Borden Co. 47%, Canadian Pacific 12%, J. I. Case 35, Chrysler 78, Colgate 47%, Commercial Solvents 20%, Corn Products 67, Dupont 160%, Electric Light & Power 14%, General Electric 38, General 49%, Goodrich 67, Goodyear 56, Homestake Mining 40%, International Harvester 69%, International Paper 44%, International Tel & Tel 16%, Johns Manville 121, Kennecott Copper 43%, Montgomery Ward 66, National Lead 22%, National Tanners 28%, New York Central 15%, Packard Motors 6%, Pan-American Airways 13%, Pennsylvania RR 26, Radio Corporation 9%, Republic Steel 26, Reynolds Tobacco 38%, Schenley 60, Shell 36%, Shell Oil 36%, Sino-Oil 50, Socony Vacuum 13%, Southern Pacific 41%, Standard Brands 39, Standard Oil of Calif 54%, Standard Oil of N.J. 65%, Studebaker 10%, Union Bag 26%, Union Carbide 91%, U.S. Rubber 55%, U.S. Steel 68, Westinghouse 23%, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 62. —Associated Press.

"Japan," Sir Stafford added, "must be left after the peace settlement in such a position that she can become and remain internationally solvent; otherwise, she will require permanent foreign support in the form of direct or indirect subsidies. It is highly improbable that any nation will be prepared to contribute continuously to Japan's support in this way, and the British Government for their part, having regard to our own foreign exchange difficulty and the urgent need for us to become solvent ourselves, could not contemplate undertaking a share in such a burden."

Asked whether it was proposed to await an international agreement before imposing standards of labour for the Japanese textile industry which would eliminate unfair competition, Sir Stafford said: "We hope that, as part of the reconstruction of Japan, such standards will be imposed."

"To balance her payments, Japan must export, and after the severe curtailment which will be imposed for security measures on her heavy industries, she will have to concentrate her efforts on her lighter industries, including textiles.

"This exclusion is inescapable if Japan is to become economically self-supporting," Sir Stafford said.

Another point made by Sir Stafford in reply to a question was: "It has not yet been decided whether certain Japanese industries would be placed under public ownership, as in the case of Germany." —Reuter.

Weakened Power

Other points from Sir Stafford Cripps' original statement today were:

"Japanese economic power will ultimately emerge weakened as a result of two operations, neither of which is directly related to any commercial consideration. Firstly, the restrictions to be imposed on Japanese industry to render Japan permanently incapable of waging another aggressive war would include at least a severe reduction of Japanese steel, heavy engineering, chemical, shipping, aircraft and metal industries. Secondly, there would be a reduction in other industries consequential on these, so as to leave Japan with a balanced economy. Finally, all Japanese physical and economic assets abroad would be taken away.

Surplus equipment thrown up by these operations would be available as reparations to those countries which had suffered by Japanese aggression.

Unfair Japanese Competition

"The British Government are fully aware of the damaging effect which low-priced Japanese competition had on our export trade in many fields before the war," Sir Stafford said. "This competition derived much of its effectiveness from the low labour standards and from Government manipulation of exchange subsidies and other methods which can be regarded as inconsistent with proper commercial standards.

"It will be the British Government's policy to endeavour to eliminate such unfair competition, not only in Japan but wherever it arises, by international agreement and in any way that offers. The British Government will also make all

Remington Rand's preliminary report showed a six months' profit ended Sept. 30 of \$6,770,505, equal to \$2.74 a share compared with \$1.24 a share for the same period last year. The report said the increase is due partly to increased operating profit from foreign subsidiaries and branches.

The Anchor Glass Corporation reported the profit for the year ended Sept. 30 was \$4,211,604, equal to \$5.40 a share compared with \$2.37 a share for the previous year. —Associated Press.

Owing to fire having broken out on this vessel and damage being caused by water in extinguishing it, a General Average has been declared. Consignees of all cargo which was on board at the time of the fire will be required to sign an Average Agreement and to pay a deposit of 10% before their cargo will be released.

General Average

S.S. "Glenfinlas"

Fire at Birkenhead.

Lott's prices improved but in the final hour heavy selling was again encountered. Futures closed 9.50 to 10 a. m. low.

Dec. 31.15, March 30.50, May 30.32, June 29.40, Oct. 20.65, Dec. 25.70. Market 23.20-25. Muttle spot 31.80 nominal. —Associated Press.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD

London, Oct. 27. Silver spot per fine oz. 55.14d. Silver forward per fine oz. 55.14d. Bar Gold Fine oz. 172.8 —Reuter.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Oct. 28. Cotton futures tumbled \$10 a bale, the permission limit, on a wave of commission house selling and hedging.

Lott's prices improved but in

the final hour heavy selling was again encountered. Futures closed

9.50 to 10 a. m. low.

Dec. 31.15, March 30.50, May

30.32, June 29.40, Oct. 20.65, Dec.

25.70. Market 23.20-25. Muttle

spot 31.80 nominal. —Associated Press.

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BRITAIN DRAWS AGAIN

Washington, Oct. 29. The Treasury disclosed today that Britain has drawn upon the United States for another \$200,000,000 of its \$3,750,000,000 loan credit. It was the third time Britain had tapped the credit since it became available last July and brought to \$600,000,000 the total of funds so far drawn. —Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Oct. 28. The London Stock Exchange passed a very quiet day.

The recent flurry resulting from the selling of local loans and subsequent switching operations has been largely completed and the markets have now returned to more normal conditions.

There was nothing in the weekend news to provide a stimulus for any new business and today's trading was largely a matter of routine.

Giltedged were distinctly quiet and were 1/16 lower where altered.

Kaliks were very subdued for the greater part of the day following Friday's statement by the President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, where he underlined heavily the difficulties confronting the gold mining industry. Towards the close, however, unconfirmed reports that the South African Minister of Finance was calling a meeting with representatives of the gold mining industry led to a sharp recovery in prices and the awakening of prolonged interest.

Industrial stocks were quiet throughout the day and movement was seldom more than a few pence either way with the exception of nationalization stocks and brewer stocks—the latter showed appreciable movements on the day.

Home rails recorded little change and Argentine rails were also quiet apart from a revival of interest in debenture stocks.

The foreign market was idle.

Consols, 2 1/2 per cent 1948/75 99 1/2. Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 114 1/2. War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 107 1/2. New War Loan, 3 per cent 107 1/2. Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 122. Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1955/65 107 1/2. Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1960-10 108-13 1/2. Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1965/75 108-15 1/2. German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 11 1/2. Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent 1907 20 1/2. Canton-Kowloon Railway 24, Tientsin-Pukow Railway 5 per cent 27, Lung-Tsing U. Hai Ry. 5 per cent 1913 25, Reorg. Loan 5 per cent 1913 (London Is.) 49. Crisp. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 49. Hukow Railway 5 per cent 1911 28. Hogan Railway 5 per cent 1911. 1500 32 1/2. Shanghai-Tientsin Railway, 5 per cent 27, Mactan-Cebu Bank of India "A" 22 1/2. Central Bank of I. A. & C. 11-1/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 85, Lynden Estates 82/6, South Africa Townships 25/9, Selection Trust 41/10, South Africa, Torbanites 11/6, Canadian Pacific 17 1/2, Mexican Eagles 15/9. —Reuter.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st November 1946 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before 21st

November 1946 or they will not

be recognized.

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All broken, chafed or damaged

goods are to be left in the

godowns where they will be

examined by the Consignees

and the Company's Surveyors

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at

30th October 1946 (10 a.m.).

To

MAN'S DIVIDED NATURE
OBSTACLE TO PEACE

Yesterday, as part of Hong Kong's United Nations week, Rotarians turned out in full force to hear the Very Rev. Dean Rose speak on "Peace and Unity." Guest of honour was His Excellency, the Governor, Sir Mark Young, who paid his first visit to Rotary after the liberation. Sir Mark said it gave him very genuine pleasure to have been invited, and congratulated the Club on bringing the whole conception of the United Nations more fully before the people of Hong Kong.

Other distinguished personalities present were the C-in-C of the British Pacific Fleet, Vice-Admiral, Sir Denis Boyd, the G.O.C. Hong Kong Land Forces, Major-General F. W. Festing, and His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, and each in turn received a warm welcome from Rotarians.

Addressing the gathering, Dean Rose said in part:

"The live issue, I suppose, in this subject, is whether world community is a practical proposal and if so, what steps are to be taken to realise it. Another way of putting the same thing, is whether power can be subjected to law on an international scale."

"We are driven to face this question by two sets of considerations. First: the mechanisation of society has greatly accelerated man's realisation of his essential one-ness and unity; second: man's desperate division and strife against himself has been vividly and horribly revealed as war with science as its servant threatens civilisation and, even man, with extinction."

"We live in a mechanised society, depending for our lives on a mechanised and technical organisation which simply ignores the old natural, national, social or racial barriers."

"Mechanised transport and means of communication have made the world very small. Distances no longer mean time and danger and natural obstacles but only false priorities and forms. We live on each other's doorstep. There are very few self-contained and isolated communities left which can ignore their destiny unaffected by, and unfeeling to, the lives of other communities."

"And so all politics tends to be international politics. The politics of a tiny state are everyone's business, and everyone's business is the politics of every formerly remote state."

"An economy, too, dependent on machinery must rapidly tend to become a unity. If a hundred years ago, it could be noticed that in England there was friction of hair and nails in the friction of hair and nails, now there is a whole area of China thousands of miles away where hair nets were made we have now to regard this kind of economic interdependence as greatly magnified and tending to become the order of the day."

Desperate Fact

"The other side of the picture, and somehow related to this, is the desperate and recurring factor of war, which seems to come upon us against our intentions. Its world-wide scale and intensity, with the service of science, and the harnessing of atomic power threatens to engulf us. Clearly we have not been able yet to adopt ourselves to the environment of what I would call 'mechanised social proximity' on a world scale, and it threatens to overwhelm us and stifle civilisation."

"It will be tragic if we cannot manage the new situation of potential world community, better than we have done. We have witnessed the experiment of the League of Nations which has done much good, and taught us much. Through this organisation we have sought to subject national power, and to some extent the power of non-national groups, to the control of international law, based ultimately on the consent of free peoples. We have also had the attempt of a small group of nations to subject the world to a unified control by a totalitarian world dominion. The ideals which took the allied nations into the war (I am not saying that their only motives were those ideals) were roughly those of the League of Nations, and aimed to secure that they should be the principle of world community rather than power politics and totalitarianism. On the one hand was the belief that democratic principles of life, law and government which obtained within a nation could be applied to the community of nations: on the other, the belief that only power politics could assure a workable world community."

"Can we then turn without hesitation to world community based on democratic principles now subject to international law, the use of force relegated to marginal cases to police action, as in the domestic affairs of the democratic state, and something approaching a formally constituted world government?"

Not Impracticable

"That this is not regarded by British statesmen as a quite impracticable idea is suggested by the fact that Mr. Attlee, in his speech of welcome to the delegates of U.N.O. at the first

Yes, But Look
At The Fun
He Missed

London, Oct. 28. A man who never earned more than £3 a week in his life has left a fortune of £46,777. He was Gilbert Hall, 86, of Sheffield (Yorkshire).

The only person who knew of Hall's wealth was Miss Lucy Ward, who kept house for him for 49 years.

Miss Ward, who received £5,000 in the will, said: "Hall began work at 17 in a silversmith's shop run by relatives. He worked from six in the morning until seven at night. He invested his savings."

"That's where his fortune came from. When the dividends came in, he reinvested them in the government of the United Nations would be responsible."

"Hall was a simple man. His favourite meal was bread and dripping."

Lt-Colonel
"Removed"

Jerusalem, Oct. 29. Lieut.-Col. Richard Webb, O.C. First Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been removed from the command of his unit, following an expression of opinion, "both unauthorised and unofficial" to press correspondents in Jerusalem on the evening of October 24, it was officially announced here today.

British Military HQs. in Palestine yesterday ordered an inquiry into the circumstances of the temporary detention by Colonel Webb of a group of United States, British and Jewish newspaper correspondents during the terrorist attacks on Thursdays.

Though the correspondents made no formal protests, repercussions in the London press from the reports—which they sent led to the decision to hold an inquiry.—Reuter.

"We must not overlook the strength of the irrational and divisive forces in history arising out of the interplay of an endless variety of conflicting egos. These forces are far less amenable to conscious human control than is commonly supposed. Our present ignorance of the operation of these forces is profound and, in that ignorance has been overcome, we remain to a large extent in the dark."

Root of The Problem

(Continued from Page 1) objects be required and the Committee shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, have full power, authority and discretion to govern, direct and decide all matters whatsoever connected with the administration of the Fund and the accomplishment thereof.

The Committee shall have power to make regulations for their procedure in the transaction of business and the maintenance of good order at their meetings and generally for all matters relating to the administration and management of the Fund and the discharge of the duties of the Committee: Provided always that a copy of such regulations shall be furnished to the Colonial Secretary and that they shall be subject to disallowance, alteration or amendment at any time by the Governor.

Governor's Decision

All questions which may arise at any meeting of the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and, in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote: Provided that, in any case in which the Committee is divided in opinion, any three members of the Committee referred to the Governor for his decision, which shall in every such case be final.

UNO In Embryo

Hong Kong, said Rotarian Cassidy, is an embryo United Nations and people here can set an example to other places of living in harmony and peace. It was all a question of having patience and trying to see the other fellow's point of view. We were all apt to lose our patience some time or other, but we had to live and submit together in harmony and the city of God, the eternal kingdom where alone is found true and complete peace and unity.

Rotarian P.S. Cassidy, in thanking the speaker for a scholarly address, recalled that they were fellow-interns at Stanley, and that every Saturday afternoon they gathered in Dean Rose's room for a discourse, on

the other side of the picture, and somehow related to this, is the desperate and recurring factor of war, which seems to come upon us against our intentions. Its world-wide scale and intensity, with the service of science, and the harnessing of atomic power threatens to engulf us. Clearly we have not been able yet to adopt ourselves to the environment of what I would call 'mechanised social proximity' on a world scale, and it threatens to overwhelm us and stifle civilisation."

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Communists' Firm
Stand In Burma

Rangoon, Oct. 28. Theinpe, Communist leader who recently resigned from the Governor's Executive Council, declared here today that his Party was determined to pursue a policy of sponsoring mass political strikes and promoting workers and peasants movements against imperialism and capitalism.

He added: "The Communist Party will appeal at the forthcoming elections in an endeavour to rescue the national movement and achieve Burma's complete freedom."

Theinpe denounced Major-General Aung San and his colleagues in the Governor's Executive Council as "tools of the policy of repression" and accused them of "collaborating with imperialism."

He said that they had become more reformist than revolutionary. They had surrendered to British duplicity. They had deplorably weakened in their dealings with the Governor. And they were intolerant of criticism.

The Communist Party, he said, hoped to capture 40 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives at the coming elections.

The Communists, he added, adopted a three-plank platform—with withdrawal of British troops from Burma, formation of a real National Government and establishment of a constituent assembly, freely elected by the people.

He said that they had become more reformist than revolutionary. They had surrendered to British duplicity. They had deplorably weakened in their dealings with the Governor. And they were intolerant of criticism.

The strike of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots against Atlantic and Gulf coast operators ended for the day Monday and pickets were ordered withdrawn.

A number of questions remained in the national maritime picture, however. These involved principally the CIO Marine Engineers who were on strike with the deck officers but who ratified nationally last week to ratify an agreement reached Tuesday.

No word had come from the United States Maritime Commission on the engineers' threat that they would not announce formal ratification of their contract until the commission extended the benefits of the agreement to all Government-owned ships.

This union move, apparently was aimed at forcing settlement of the Pacific coast stalemate where two officers' unions still are on strike. About half the vessels on that coast are Government owned.

Negotiations to settle the Pacific Coast dispute were scheduled to begin later in the week.—Associated Press.

Hong Kong War Services Assistance Fund

It, and the said corporation shall have full power to acquire, accept leases of, purchase, take, hold and enjoy any lands, buildings, messages or tenements of what nature and kind so ever and where ever situated in this Colony, and also to invest monies on deposit in any bank in the Colony or elsewhere or on mortgage of any lands, buildings, messages or tenements in this Colony; or on the mortgages or debentures, stocks, funds, shares or securities of any corporation or company carrying on business or having an office in this Colony, and also to purchase and acquire all manner of goods and chattels whatsoever, and the said corporation is hereby further empowered, (by heredity under its seal), to grant, sell, convey, assign, surrender and sell up, mortgage, demise, re-assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of any lands, buildings, messages or tenements, mortgages, debentures, stocks, funds and securities, goods and chattels, vested in the corporation on such terms as to the said corporation may seem fit.

In case it is at any time shown, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that ample provision has been made for all the objects of the Fund and that the Fund is no longer required therefore, the Governor may by Proclamation published in the Gazette declare that the incorporation hereby granted shall cease.

First Schedule

1. The Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Force.

2. The Hong Kong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

3. The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps and the Auxiliary and Affiliated Units thereof.

4. The Hong Kong Corps of Air Raid Wardens.

5. The Hong Kong Police Reserve.

6. The Hong Kong Civil Defence Corps, as specified hereunder:

Auxiliary Communications Service.

Auxiliary Conservancy Corps.

Auxiliary Fire Service.

Auxiliary Labour Corps.

Auxiliary Medical Corps.

Auxiliary Ordnance Corps.

Auxiliary Quartermaster Corps.

Auxiliary Supply Corps.

Auxiliary Transport Service.

Civil Pay and Accounts Service.

Public Works Corps.

Auxiliary Reserve and Demobilisation Corps.

Second Schedule

1. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

2. Persons who were executed

by the Enemy.

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to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

9. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

10. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

11. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

12. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.

13. Persons who were subjected

to torture during the enemy occupation and by reason thereof:

(a) died; or

(b) were temporarily or permanently either wholly or partially incapacitated from earning a living.